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of a mine and mill at Roxbury Falls, Conn. Feldspar showed an increase of about 20 per cent in value of product, the total reaching half a million dollars for the first time. Maine produced more than one-third of the total value, with only a little more than one-fourth of the total tonnage. The value of the year's production of feldspar and quartz amounted to less than three quarters of a million dollars.

A. D. B.

Denudation and Erosion in the Southern Appalachian Region and the Monongahela Basin. By LEONIDAS CHALMERS GLENN. U.S. Geol. Survey. Professional Paper 72. 1911. Pp. 137; fig. 1; pls. 21.

This report presents a summary of the results of an examination made for the purpose of studying the effect of deforestation and consequent erosion of the steep mountain slopes on geologic, hydrologic, and economic conditions, both in the mountain region itself and in the surrounding area through which the streams flow. The area under consideration contains the largest and most valuable hardwood area in the United States.

The removal of forests by unscientific lumbering, by forest fires, for mining, and for agricultural purposes leaves the slopes in a condition to be eroded easily, making the run-off of rains greater and more sudden, causing floods that do great damage in the valleys. The remedies suggested are: (1) putting the cleared slopes into grass or terracing them, (2) preventing the clearing of steep slopes, and (3) the prevention of forest fires that usually follow in the wake of lumbermen.

The existing conditions are described for each river basin, and special consideration is given to the large floods of recent years. At the end in tabular form, the various river basins are classified according as their streams are in (1) timbered basins where little damage is done by floods; (2) cleared basins where floods do much damage; (3) cleared basins where floods do little damage because the soil is porous or else the clearings are largely in grass; and (4) timbered areas in which the tributaries have damaging floods due to logging on steep slopes.

A. E. F.

Characteristics of Existing Glaciers. By WILLIAM HERBERT HOBBS. New York, 1911. Pp. xxiv+301; figs. 140; pls. 34.

In this work emphasis is laid on the great difference in the laws governing mountain glaciers and bodies of inland ice, and on the geological effects of the two classes of glaciers. The dissimilarity in the